

C1_W3_Lab_1_lambda-layer

April 13, 2021

0.1 Ungraded Lab: Lambda Layer

This lab will show how you can define custom layers with the [Lambda](#) layer. You can either use [lambda functions](#) within the Lambda layer or define a custom function that the Lambda layer will call. Let's get started!

0.2 Imports

```
[1]: try:
      # %tensorflow_version only exists in Colab.
      %tensorflow_version 2.x
    except Exception:
      pass

    import tensorflow as tf
    from tensorflow.keras import backend as K
```

0.3 Prepare the Dataset

```
[2]: mnist = tf.keras.datasets.mnist

(x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = mnist.load_data()
x_train, x_test = x_train / 255.0, x_test / 255.0
```

Downloading data from <https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/mnist.npz>
11493376/11490434 [=====] - 0s 0us/step

0.4 Build the Model

Here, we'll use a Lambda layer to define a custom layer in our network. We're using a lambda function to get the absolute value of the layer input.

```
[3]: model = tf.keras.models.Sequential([
      tf.keras.layers.Flatten(input_shape=(28, 28)),
```

```
tf.keras.layers.Dense(128),
tf.keras.layers.Lambda(lambda x: tf.abs(x)),
tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax')
])
```

```
[4]: model.compile(optimizer='adam',
                  loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
                  metrics=['accuracy'])

model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=5)
model.evaluate(x_test, y_test)
```

Train on 60000 samples

Epoch 1/5

60000/60000 [=====] - 5s 86us/sample - loss: 0.2311 - accuracy: 0.9345

Epoch 2/5

60000/60000 [=====] - 5s 83us/sample - loss: 0.0943 - accuracy: 0.9720

Epoch 3/5

60000/60000 [=====] - 5s 81us/sample - loss: 0.0652 - accuracy: 0.9801

Epoch 4/5

60000/60000 [=====] - 5s 82us/sample - loss: 0.0489 - accuracy: 0.9844

Epoch 5/5

60000/60000 [=====] - 5s 81us/sample - loss: 0.0373 - accuracy: 0.9886

10000/10000 [=====] - 0s 41us/sample - loss: 0.0819 - accuracy: 0.9760

```
[4]: [0.08189175050327321, 0.976]
```

Another way to use the Lambda layer is to pass in a function defined outside the model. The code below shows how a custom ReLU function is used as a custom layer in the model.

```
[5]: def my_relu(x):
      return K.maximum(-0.1, x)

model = tf.keras.models.Sequential([
    tf.keras.layers.Flatten(input_shape=(28, 28)),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(128),
    tf.keras.layers.Lambda(my_relu),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax')
])

model.compile(optimizer='adam',
```

```
        loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
        metrics=['accuracy'])

model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=5)
model.evaluate(x_test, y_test)
```

Train on 60000 samples

Epoch 1/5

60000/60000 [=====] - 5s 85us/sample - loss: 0.2608 -
accuracy: 0.9257

Epoch 2/5

60000/60000 [=====] - 5s 81us/sample - loss: 0.1147 -
accuracy: 0.9658

Epoch 3/5

60000/60000 [=====] - 5s 80us/sample - loss: 0.0790 -
accuracy: 0.9764

Epoch 4/5

60000/60000 [=====] - 5s 82us/sample - loss: 0.0591 -
accuracy: 0.9816

Epoch 5/5

60000/60000 [=====] - 5s 80us/sample - loss: 0.0454 -
accuracy: 0.9863

10000/10000 [=====] - 0s 32us/sample - loss: 0.0819 -
accuracy: 0.9755

[5]: [0.08192061615444254, 0.9755]

[]: